

Report of the United Kingdom on our commitments at the Washington 2010 Summit

At the first Nuclear Security Summit in Washington in 2010, the United Kingdom made a series of pledges for national action to tackle the threat of nuclear terrorism. At this second summit in Seoul in March 2012, this report shows our progress against those pledges.

Pledge A: Strongly support and join President Obama's campaign to secure all fissile material across the globe over the next four years:

- Our 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review committed to enduring funding for our Global Threat Reduction Programme (GTRP);
- Since 2010, GTRP achievements have included:
 - o completion of the joint US-Kazakh-UK programme to shut down irreversibly the plutonium-producing BN350 reactor in Kazakhstan and transport its fuel to safe and secure storage in Semipalatinsk;
 - o completion of physical protection projects at seven civil nuclear sites in Russia;
 - o completion of projects to assist Russia in the safe and secure retrieval of spent nuclear fuel at Andreeva Bay;
 - o ongoing provision, on behalf of the IAEA, of a best practice workshop on the foundations of the physical protection of nuclear facilities;
 - o completion of our Closed Nuclear Cities/Centres Programme, addressing the proliferation risk posed by unemployed former Soviet weapons scientists;
 - o ongoing construction, co-funded with the European Union, of a centralised store for spent radioactive sources in Ukraine;
 - o support to US-led programmes in Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Belarus, and Uzbekistan on the minimisation of highly enriched uranium.

Pledge B: Demonstrate a spirit of cooperation, learning and mutual encouragement by inviting the IAEA to conduct an International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) mission to our Sellafield site in Cumbria where our most significant stocks of nuclear material are currently held:

- The IPPAS mission took place in October 2011. We were the first nuclear weapons state to host such a mission;
- It assessed our laws and regulations around nuclear material and facilities, and our compliance with the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials as amended, and with IAEA guidelines on nuclear security. It visited the Sellafield civil nuclear site and Barrow port, which is used for the transport of civil nuclear materials;
- It identified many examples of good practice within the civil nuclear security regime, and made a number of valuable recommendations and suggestions.

Pledge C: Contribute a further £4 million to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund, to address the most urgent nuclear security needs overseas:

- Following our 2009 contribution of £4 million, we made the further contribution of £4 million in early 2011;
- The funding is supporting IAEA training provision and infrastructure projects worldwide, including physical protection upgrades at the Saakadze radiological waste storage site in Georgia, and radiological security projects in Moldova and Tajikistan.

Pledge D: Support the spread of best practice among industry as exemplified by the valuable work of the World Institute for Nuclear Security (WINS):

- Our National Skills Academy for Nuclear (NSAN) and industry partners have established a Nuclear Industry Training Framework for all relevant employment, qualifications and industry standards. NSAN has also developed a 'Certificate of Nuclear Professionalism' to ensure that graduates and other entrants have the skills, behaviours and competences required to operate effectively in a nuclear environment;
- NSAN's work is also directly supporting the IAEA aim of building a cadre of highly qualified and well-trained nuclear security personnel;
- We have supported the development of WINS best practice guides on improving nuclear security culture and communicating nuclear security information, including through funding and participating in international workshops;
- We are supporting WINS's proposal for a virtual Academy that will serve to consolidate nuclear security best practice around the world.

Pledge E: Secure the extension of the G8-based Global Partnership (GP) beyond 2012, with a renewed focus on nuclear and biological security:

- G8 leaders agreed the extension of the GP at the Deauville Summit in 2011;
- We were strong and active proponents, helping to secure a renewed focus on nuclear security (as well as on biological security, scientist engagement, and support for UNSCR 1540 implementation) and an intention to expand the GP's geographic scope;
- Under this year's US Presidency of the GP, we are chairing a focus group to share and help develop best practice on national and regional Centres of Excellence and Security Support Centres for nuclear, radiological, biological and chemical security.

Pledge F: Support all nations who have yet to do so to join us in ratifying two key international nuclear security instruments: the International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT), and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material as amended (aCPPNM):

- We ratified both instruments ahead of the 2010 Nuclear Security Summit;
- Since 2010, we have continued to call on others to ratify the aCPPNM and ICSANT.

Pledge G: Utilise our new National Nuclear Centre of Excellence as part of a global effort to develop cost effective and proliferation resistant civil nuclear power that will reduce the risk of terrorists and criminals diverting nuclear material for malicious purpose, and to make peaceful nuclear power economically more attractive.

- Given the global fiscal situation, we sought other ways of promoting and delivering 'Centre of Excellence' effects; examples are under Pledges D and E above;
- We are also working closely with the European Union and other EU member states to assist in the implementation of the EU initiative for regional Centres of Excellence.